

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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For Township offices, each,	\$1.00
For County	2.00
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What is Life?

Life! 'tis a chase
After bubbles that burst,
After treasures that rust,
And, in them though we trust,
'Tis a vain chase.

Life! 'tis a chase
And dreams that entrance,
After phantoms that dance,
After tame—a mere chance,
'Tis a wild chase.

Life! 'tis a chase
After pleasures that fly,
Still leaving us to sigh,
With a tear in our eye,
'Tis a sad chase.

Life! 'tis a chase
Mid the shadow of night,
And though led by the light
Of a star that is bright,
'Tis a blind chase.

Life! 'tis a chase
Till the spirit hath cast
I am mortal to the past,
And is fated at last
In God's embrace.

Please Sir, Please Pay."

I heard a nice story about one of my schoolmates from her aunt. She had been accustomed to hear her father ask a blessing at the table, and to be still and reverent during the *ex* *teuse*. When scarcely three years old she was taken abroad to spend the day, where they sat down at a table loaded with things and began to eat. She was bountifully helped, but did not touch the food, and looked wonderfully and sorrowfully around. Something had been omitted which she thought necessary to every repast. Then she said to the master of the house:

"Please, sir, please pay"—meaning please to pray.

Perhaps he did not understand her broken language, so he took no notice. Then she folded her little hands, and bowed her head till the bright curl fell over her plate, and said distinctly the prayer that her mother had taught her—

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

There was silence for a few minutes after the baby-chaplain had done speaking. Then a gray-haired man, who was in the company, said:

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast Thou ordained praise."—Mrs. Sigourney.

The Prospect.—We have attended most of the appointments of Messrs. Niblock and Hovey, in this and Spencer county. We found the attendance generally large and orderly. The contestants for Congressional honors get along very agreeably together. Judge Niblock is an able and forcible speaker, and will make a vigorous and effective canvass. So far as we have had an opportunity of judging, we are assured of the election of Judge Niblock by a large majority. With few exceptions, the Democracy of this District are thoroughly united in support of the regular nominee. Judge Hovey's prospects are plainly and vastly overrated in Spencer county, as time will show.—*Warrick Dem.*

② The following is the Democratic ticket for Crawford county:

- For Representative—David Summers
- For Auditor—J. M. Lemonds
- For Recorder—Joseph E. Allen
- For Sheriff—W. W. Cummins
- For Treasurer—Marcus Clark
- For Surveyor—S. G. Highfield
- For Coroner—David S. Miller

Douglas on anti-Lecomptonism.

As we have amongst us candidates for office, claiming to be independent, anti-Lecompton Douglas democrat, we would call their attention to the opinion of Mr. Douglas as to that sort of democracy. At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 6th of August—Mr. Douglas was addressing the people when a democrat present said, "These are the principles of all us Douglas democrats." To which Mr. Douglas replied:

"My friend, you will pardon me for telling you that there is no such term in the democratic vocabulary as Douglas democrat. Let there be no division in our ranks—no such distinction as Douglas democrats, Buchanan democrats, or any other peculiar kind of democrats. Let us retain the old name of democrat, and under that name recognize all men as good democrats who stand firmly by the principles and organization of the party, and support its regular nominees. Let us have no division in our ranks on account of past differences, but treating bygones as bygone, let the party be a unit in the accomplishment of the great mission which it has to perform."

A great many men who have no political capital of their own, have sought to drag themselves into notoriety by hanging up the skirts of Mr. Douglas, and claiming to be Douglas democrats. He shamed all such slim leeches from their fastening upon his trail; and in a spirit of true manliness the Little Giant tells them "there is no such term in the democratic vocabulary as Douglas democrats!" That he does not affiliate with boasters nor independent candidates, but abides by the regular usages of his party. The attempt to ride into office on such a hobby horse, as that set up by these independent candidates, shows a weakness that always betrays such as seek popular favor under false pretenses.

Congressional Nominations.

The following are the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State thus far nominated.

First District—Wm. E. Niblock.
Second District—Wm. H. English.
Third District—James Hughes.
Fourth District—Wm. S. Holman.
Sixth District—Martin M. Ray.
Seventh District—Henry Street.
Eighth District—John W. Blake.
Ninth District—John C. Walker.
Tenth District—R. J. Dawson.
Eleventh District—John R. Coffroth.

The Republicans have the following candidates:

First District—A. P. Hovey.
Second District—John M. Wilson.
Third District—Wm. M. Dunn.
Fourth District—P. A. Hackleman.
Fifth District—David Kilgore.
Sixth District—A. G. Porter.
Seventh District—John G. Davis.
Eighth District—Jones Wilson.
Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax.
Tenth District—Charles Case.
Eleventh District—John U. Pettit.
Geo. W. Carr is also an Anti-Lecompton democrat candidate in the Third district.

County Papers.—A Boston paper speaking of the subject of newspapers, gives the following advice to persons living in the country. It says: "People hardly know how much they lose by not subscribing for their County Paper. There are always certain matters of local interest, in which it behoves every good citizen to keep fully posted up." Instead of sending away fifty or a hundred miles for a miscellaneous paper, suited for general readers, every man should take his county paper and pay for it in advance, then if he has money to spare for mere amusement, or to gratify his own taste, let him then subscribe for a good city paper, containing able reports of popular and scientific lectures, legislative and congressional intelligence, with a general summary of foreign and domestic news up to the latest moments before going to press."

Speaking of the coming election in this State, the *Washington Union* has the following:

Elections are also to be held at the same time for members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In the First district Hon. Wm. E. Niblock, the present Representative, is the Democratic candidate for re-election. He is opposed by Judge A. P. Hovey, a renegade democrat, who announced himself as an independent candidate early in the winter. Mr. Hovey was formerly the United States District Attorney of Indiana, and a man of some considerable ability. He is largely supported by the black republicans, and will get but very few, perhaps five hundred, democratic votes. If he gets a thousand, which he cannot, Judge Niblock will be elected by between two and three thousand majority.

② The Territorial legislative election in Nebraska has gone in favor of the Democrats. —*Abbott Lawrence.*

From the New Albany Ledger:
Independent Candidates, Look Out for
Hereafter.

Any man who runs as an independent candidate against the regular nominee chosen at the Convention is not and cannot be a true Democrat. He would sell his country or soul for office or gain. It looks mean and low for any man who was not nominated to strive to impose himself on the Democrats when he knows he is not their choice, particularly at this time when Black Republicans, Know Nothing, and every thing else that the devil can invent are attempting to break down the Democracy. The K.N.'s meet the disappointed candidate just as mild as a dove but as deceitful as Lucifer. "Well, sir," say they, "you have been disappointed in the nomination; in fact, sir, you have been cheated out of it. However, a great many of the Democrats say they will still run you for the office, and you will be elected. I have not the least doubt of it myself for I know many of my party will vote for you. They say they do not like to see a man ganged out of his rights as you have been." They meet him as often as possible and talk to him in this hypocritical style. Well, if there is a soft spot on the disappointed candidate's head he thinks it'll go well. All this is done to get a split in the party in order that a Know Nothing may slip into office. However, I hope on second sober thought that the independent candidate will do his duty. If not he is forever politically dead in the party, and certainly he need never expect office from the opposition. —*A COUNTRY DEMOCRAT.*

Black Republican Inconsistency.

The Pennsylvanian says one of the charges made against the Democracy of the Union, with reference to their Kansas policy is, that they are willing that Kansas shall come into the Union as a slave State, with a smaller number of inhabitants, than if she elects to come in as a free State. This is a manufactured charge. It does not rest upon a single fact. The Democratic party took the case as it was presented, and settled it upon the broad grounds of constitutional rights and popular sovereignty. But what course did the Black Republicans pursue? Did they make no distinction between a free and a slave State? Look at the action of the Black Republican members of the last Congress, in their votes upon the applications of Minnesota and Kansas for admission into the Union. What policy did the men who are now clashing against the Democratic party pursue when called to act upon these cases? They voted to keep the free State of Minnesota out of the Union, although she had a population of two hundred thousand people, but, at the same session, voted for a bill which allowed Kansas, which they now claim had but thirty-five thousand people, to come into the Union as a slave State, if it was the desire of her people so to do. In other words, this Republican party, which vaunts of its devotion to the interests of freedom and free States, declared, by its votes in Congress that two hundred thousand people could not make a free State in Minnesota, but thirty-five thousand might make a slave State in Kansas.

② The Black Republican members of the last State Senate refused to join the House in opening the General Assembly with prayer, as is usual. The fellows showed more compunctions of conscience than could be expected in such chaps. They had predetermined in their own minds to commit a series of gross outrages, but they had not the effrontery or the courage to appeal to heaven for aid in such visirity. It is possible that even such as they may be saved if they commence the work of repentance immediately and keep it at it for the balance of their natural lives.—*Vincennes Sun.*

② Advertisements are very much liked down at this season, which will bear abundantly after many days. Advertisers generally admit that it ultimately benefits them. The man who is seeking custom in any branch of trade, must invite and seek to attract notoriety. Business will go to no house or shop unsolicited, and could not, if it would, find it in obscurity. It is a fact attested by universal experience, that the merchant or manufacturer who is best known—who is, in other words, best advertised through the newspapers—has the best run of custom.—*Abbott Lawrence.*

The Printer's Consolation.

A PARODY.

Tell me, ye gentle winds,
That round my pathway play,
Is there no place on earth
Where printers get their pay?
The whispering breeze went by—
With accents filled with woe;
A voice borne on the sorrowing air
In sadness answered "no!"

Tell me, ye flowing streams,
That smoothly glide along,
Is there one cherished of us,
Where printers meet no wrong?
The gentle brook replied,
In murmurs soft and low,
And winding on its verdant way,
It ne'er answered "so!"

Tell me, ye murky clouds,
Now rising in the west,
Is there upon the globe,
One spot by printer's blast?
The flashing clouds espoke,
With an indignant glow—
A voice that filled the earth with awe,
In thunder answered "so!"

Tell me, hard-hearted man,
Withholding day by day,
Is there no honor in thy breast,
The printer's bill to pay?
Unconscious turns he round—
How plain his actions show;
An uttered oath each sound he said,
His actions answered "so!"

Tell me, ye gentle nymphs,
Who bless life's hours through,
Is there one sacred shrine
Where printers gain their due?
A mantling blush her cheek diffused,
Did tented grace impart—
A soft responsive sigh replied,
"Tis found in woman's heart!"

Tell me, angel hosts,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers lie below?
Have no redress above!
The angel bands replied,
To us is knowledge given,
Delinquents of the printer's books
Can never enter heaven!"

The Speaking Last Wednesday.

We conversed with a great many who heard both gentlemen speak, and we did not hear one say that he thought Mr. Hovey gained anything by his effort, either in reputation as statesman or debater, but that he disappointed many who were led to listen to him, from the praises bestowed upon him by his friends as a debater, and from what they themselves conceived he ought to do, having filed many important offices in the State, and we do not believe he gained a single vote, but we know of several he lost.

Mr. Niblock defended his position on the face of the Kansas question, satisfactorily to a great majority of those who heard him and regretted, as every friend of his country does, that now, after the question had been fully and fairly settled, it should still be kept alive to stir up agitation and excitement on the vexed question of slavery. He would vote for the admission of Kansas whenever he presented a legal constitution—he would not make the question of population a test; but he was unwilling to make any pledge that should override his judgment. He said he would not vote for the Leavenworth constitution, for the reason that the convention which made it was illegal.

We think Hovey will gain but few votes by his abuse of conventions—or of those who attend them—but we do believe that all honest Democrats who do believe in conventions, and those who attend them, will, when they have nominated a candidate for Congress, support their nominee with their influence—and at the polls will vote for no other. Judge Niblock received the nomination in this district fairly, and after a full knowledge of his acts and doings; and the people will sanction and confirm the same by an overwhelming majority when they come to cast their votes in October.—*Vincennes Sun.*

② Old Mrs. Philanthropy the other day, accosting a precocious urchin in the street, with a wardrobe remarkable for its vanishing advantages, said: "Babby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that awful hole in your trowsers?"

"Oh, you get out, old woman," was the respectful reply, "our folks is economizing, and a hole will last longer than a patch any time!"

③ The telegraphic dispatch from London, on Friday, were published in the afternoon papers of New Orleans the same day, having passed over 6,500 miles of wire in ten hours.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—As the farmers in this county will soon be busy harvesting their Sugar Cane, of which their is nearly enough in to supply the county with molasses, the following from the "Working Farmer," may be of interest:

"A cheap and effective mill for expressing the juice may be made of three rollers, arranged like the ordinary sugar mills for West India use, but of small size. Two of the rollers should be on a horizontal plane, with a third roller above and all geared to the same speed. Such a mill will separate much of the juice, and it may be used by hand or other power, as preferred. The great art of sugar-making is to get the largest quantity of crystals and the smallest of molasses or syrup, and this will depend in a great measure on the rapidity of the process. Even the quality of the molasses itself is dependent upon its rapid concentration during the early stages of manufacture. All must have observed that a freshly broken or cut apple if exposed to the atmosphere, will become brown in a short time, and a similar effect is constant going on with cane juice, from the time it is expressed until its final concentration. The apparatus for clarifying, concentration, etc., should be so constructed as to insure the greatest rapidity of action. In the small way, brass kettles may be used, but for larger operations, requiring new ones to be constructed, they should be of copper.

The use of alkalies in clarifying has long been known, and their excessive use often injures the quality of r salts.

The operator should supply himself with three kettles, two of large and one of small size. The juice, as soon as expressed, should be placed in one of the large kettles, and to it should be added (say to ten gallons) half a teaspoonful of cream of lime, one lb. of finely ground and freshly burned bone-black, and two ounces of bullock's blood, or the whites of two eggs, or half a pint of skimmed milk—either will do. The blood or eggs, if used, should be beaten, and then well divided throughout the mass, stirring all cold and during the early part of the heating. The process in this kettle should be conducted somewhat slowly, and if the kettle be large enough to permit all the scum to rise without overflowing it, the scum need not be removed, as it will remain on top of the fluid, becoming more and more compact. The juice should not be allowed to boil or simmer.

After the clarification is perfect, the scum on top will crack open in all directions, and white sparkling bubbles will rise through these cracks, overflowing the top of the scum, and may then be taken off, and the juice thrown on a blanket in an open basket, thus partially filtering the mass. It should then be placed in kettle No. 2, and boiled as rapidly as possible, until a thermometer placed in it will indicate 220° Fehrenheit, when it should be again filtered; the first portion passing the filter should be returned, as it will not be quite clear. The whole then will be bright, and may be put in kettle No. 3, which need be but half the size of the others, and should be placed on a clear strong fire, and so arranged that it can be readily taken from the fire at short notice.

Place in this kettle a thermometer—it will commence boiling at 220° and gradually increase to 240°; the instant it reaches that point it should be taken from the fire suddenly, for if permitted to rise to 241° or more, it can never be purged. Let it stand in this kettle until a slight crust commences to form on the sides and top, then scrape this with a wooden spatula, thin at the end and edges, and stir all until evenly mixed with the more fluid portions; then pour into a conical sugar mould, stopped at its lower end, and place the nose of this mould on a drip pot—this sugar mould should be of the kind known as Bastard mould, and it and the drip should stand in a warm place. The plug in the bottom may be taken out next day, and the syrup will usually run off in 7 to 10 days.